



DEVAL L. PATRICK  
GOVERNOR

TIMOTHY P. MURRAY  
LT. GOVERNOR

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SECRETARY

*The Commonwealth of Massachusetts*  
*Executive Office of Public Safety and Security*  
*Department of Fire Services*

*P.O. Box 1025 ~ State Road*

*Stow, Massachusetts 01775*

*(978) 567~3100 Fax: (978) 567~3121*

*www.mass.gov/dfs*



STEPHEN D. COAN  
STATE FIRE MARSHAL

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Heads of Fire Departments

**FROM:** Stephen D. Coan  
State Fire Marshal

**DATE:** December 1, 2010

**SUBJECT:** **Marine Fueling Permits**

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Please be advised that this office has recently mailed the renewal applications for marine fueling to facilities throughout the state. The application form requires approval from the local fire department.

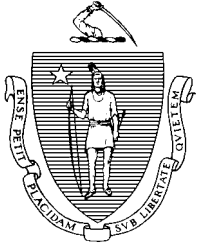
There are three types of Marine Fueling:

- **Fixed facilities** – such as marinas, boat clubs, etc.;
- **Mobile fueling** – which, as the name implies, involves a fuel truck traveling to various waterfront locations; and
- **Fueling Barges** – vessels, which travel over the water to the vessel being fueled.

As a reminder, mobile marine fueling that occurs entirely within a single city, town or district will require one marine fueling permit. However, the application for the permit must list **all** mobile fueling locations within the jurisdiction. Mobile marine fueling, which occurs in multiple cities, towns, or districts, requires a separate application and permit for **each** separate jurisdiction. You may attach conditions or restrictions to individual locations or to all locations, as you deem appropriate.

If you have any questions, or require assistance in conducting a marine fueling inspection, please contact the Code Compliance & Enforcement Unit at (978) 567-3375 or in western Massachusetts at (413) 587-3181.

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*Hazardous Materials Response • Massachusetts Firefighting Academy*



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**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Heads of Fire Departments

**FROM:** Stephen D. Coan  
State Fire Marshal

**DATE:** December 1, 2010

**SUBJECT:** Recent amendment to 527 CMR 4.00

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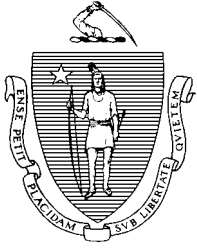
Please be advised that 527 CMR 4.00 was recently amended by the Board of Fire Prevention Regulations. This amendment, effective as of 4/16/2010, corrects a typographical error in section 4.03(9)(d)(1)(b) figure 4.03 2 of 527 CMR 4. Attached for your convenience is a copy of the referenced amendment.

The regulation applies to the installation of oil-fired stationary equipment that primarily produces heat. This includes all accessory equipment and control systems, whether electric, thermostatic, or mechanical, and electrical wiring in connection with the equipment or system. Section 4.03(9)(d)(1) references figure 4.03 2. The explanatory text for this figure was corrected by replacing the words “with impairing the tightness of the pipe connections” to “without impairing the tightness of the pipe connections.”

(NOTICE: A vertical Line in the margin indicates the material in that paragraph was editorially changed by modification, deletion, or that the paragraph is otherwise new to the regulation.)

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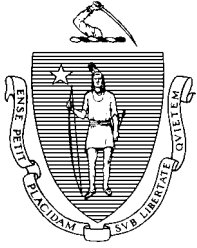
**SUBJECT:** Recent amendment to 527 CMR 8.00

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Please be advised that 527 CMR 8:00, entitled Transportation of Flammable and Combustible Liquids, was recently amended by the Board of Fire Prevention Regulations. This amendment, effective as of 10/29/2010, eliminates class IIIB liquids, which have a flash point at or above 200 degrees (F) from the requirements of 527 CMR 8:00. The amendment is consistent with and compliments the provisions of the Federal Motor Carrier regulations, 49 CFR and was completed in consultation with the Massachusetts State Police Motor Carrier Team. Attached for your convenience is a copy of the referenced amendment.

(NOTICE: A vertical line in the margin indicates the material in that paragraph was editorially changed by modification, deletion, or that the paragraph is otherwise new to the regulation.)

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**TO:** Heads of Fire Departments

**FROM:** Stephen D. Coan  
State Fire Marshal

**DATE:** December 1, 2010

**SUBJECT:** Recent amendment to 527 CMR 10.00

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Please be advised that 527 CMR 10.00 was recently amended by the Board of Fire Prevention Regulations. This amendment, effective as of 9/3/2010, amends sections 10.13 parts (c)(d) and (e). Attached for your convenience is a copy of the referenced amendment.

Part (c) of 527 CMR 10.13 requires that in any A-1, A-2, or A-3 occupancy, which features a performance before an audience and prior to the start of such performance, that an announcement that is audible, video or of a cinematic medium communication occur. Such announcement shall give the egress path with the location of the exits to be used in case of a fire along with areas of rescue assistance for use by persons with disabilities.

Part (d) of 527 CMR 10.13 provides, as of March 1, 2011 that the owner or operator of a nightclub, dance hall, discotheque or bar, with an occupant load of 100 persons or more designate a crowd manager, for every 250 occupants, or portion thereof based on the Certificate of Inspection issued under 780 CMR.

Part (e) of 527 CMR 10.13 mandates, as of March 1, 2011 that the crowd manager, required by the provisions of part (d) above, be responsible for the completion of the Fire & Building Safety Checklist, as prescribed by the Marshal, on each day of operation prior to opening the facility to its patrons.

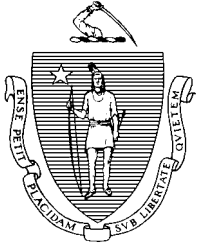
DFS under separate cover will provide more details on the implementation and training programs being developed in conjunction with that regulation.

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**TO:** Heads of Fire Departments

**FROM:** Stephen D. Coan  
State Fire Marshal

**DATE:** December 1, 2010

**SUBJECT:** Recent amendment to 527 CMR 13.00

---

Please be advised that 527 CMR 13.00, "Explosives," was recently amended by the Board of Fire Prevention Regulations. The amendment in section, 13.04(2)(h) is effective as of 10/29/2010. Attached for your convenience is a copy of the referenced amendment.

The existing 527 CMR 13.00 regulates the manufacturing, mixing, transportation, storage, sale and use of explosives and explosive materials in the Commonwealth. The particular technical amendment in section 13.04(2)(h) allows up to 50 lbs. of black powder to be possessed (in accordance with the regulation) by those persons who have been issued a valid Certificate of Competency by the State Fire Marshal for cannon or mortar firing.

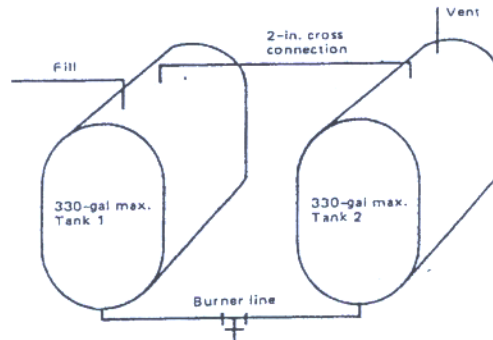
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If you have any further questions please contact the Code Compliance and Enforcement Unit at (978) 567-3375 or in Western MA at (413) 587-3181.

## 4.03: continued

- a. Recommended arrangement of two fuel tanks of not more than 660 gallons (2500 L) aggregate capacity.

Figure 4.03 1.



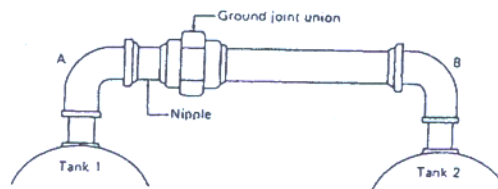
Recommended arrangement of two fuel oil tanks of not more than 660 gal (2500 L) aggregate capacity.

For SI Units: 1 gal. = 3.785 L; 1 in. = 25.4 mm.

In this arrangement of two tanks only one fill pipe and one vent pipe are used. During filling, oil enters Tank No. 1. The displaced vapors pass through the cross connection at top into Tank No.2. The expansion zone for both tanks is obviously in Tank No.2 until the tanks equalize after filling is completed.

- b. This shows the detail of the cross connection that can be used in Figure 4.03 1.

Figure 4.03 2.



Swing joints (not shown) are normally used between A and B to permit tanks to settle without impairing the tightness of the pipe connections.

(10) Fill and Return Piping.

(a) A storage tank of more than 60 gallon capacity, other than an outside above-ground tank, shall be filled only through a fill pipe which terminates outside the building at a point at least two feet from any building opening at the same or lower level. A fixed sash window shall not be considered an opening for the purpose of 527 CMR 4.03(10). Fill pipes may pass through other than masonry walls provided the openings for such pipes are made oil-tight. A fill terminal shall be closed tight, when not in use, by a metal cover designed to prevent tampering; and shall be properly identified as a fuel oil fill terminal by an approved metal plate or tag or other permanent device.

When a tank contains a heater, the tank end of the fill pipe shall be sealed by a trap or shall be extended to a point below the lower end of the suction pipe.

(b) A return line from a burner or pump to a supply tank shall enter the top of the tank.

## 4.03: continued

- (c) Cross connections of fill piping between two supply tanks shall not exceed 660-gallon (2,500-L.) aggregate capacity.
- (d) An auxiliary tank shall be filled by a pump transferring the oil through continuous piping from the supply tank.
- (e) An auxiliary tank shall be located at a level above the top of the supply tank from which it is filled.
- (f) An auxiliary tank shall be provided with an overflow pipe draining to the supply tank and extending into the top of the supply tank not more than one inch (25 mm). This requirement does not apply to an auxiliary tank specifically listed for use without an overflow pipe.
- (g) An overflow pipe from an auxiliary tank and a return line from a burner or pump shall have no valves or obstructions.

(11) Oil Gauging.

- (a) All storage tanks in which a constant level of oil is not maintained by an automatic pump shall be equipped with a method of determining oil level. On cross connected tanks provided with a single fill and single vent, the gauge shall be installed on the tank vented to the outside.
- (b) Test wells shall not be installed inside buildings. For outside service they shall be equipped with a tight metal cover designed to discourage tampering.
- (c) Gaging devices such as liquid level indicators or signals shall be designed and installed so that oil or vapor will not be discharged into a building from the fuel supply system. Inside tanks provided with fill and vent pipes used for No. 1 or No. 2 fuel oil shall be provided with a device to indicate either visually or audibly at the fill point when the oil in the tank has reached a predetermined safe level.
- (d) No tank used in connection with any oil burner shall be equipped with a glass gage or any gage which, when broken, will permit the escape of oil from the tank.

4.04: Oil Burners, Light Fuel Oil Type(1) Oil Supply and Return Lines.

- (a) All oil supply and return lines between the oil supply tank and the oil burner shall be standard cast iron, steel or brass pipe, or copper tubing, with standard steel, malleable iron, cast iron, brass or copper fittings. Exception: Tanks and piping subject to the provisions of 527 CMR 9.00: *Tanks and Containers*.
- (b) Listed flexible hose shall be permitted to be used to reduce the effects of jarring and vibration or where rigid connections are impractical, and shall be installed in full compliance with its listing.
- (c) All threaded joints and connections shall be made tight with suitable lubricant or pipe compound. Teflon tape shall not be used. Unions requiring gaskets or packings, right or left couplings, and sweat fittings employing solder having a melting point of less than 500°F (260°C) shall not be used in oil lines. Compression type fittings shall not be used.  
Exception: Mechanical connections on tubing of the flare type or gaugeable, two ferrule, swage type fittings are acceptable.
- (d) Piping used in the installation of oil burners and appliances other than conversion range oil burners shall be not smaller than 3/8-inch iron pipe size or 3/8-OD tubing except that 1/4-inch pipe or 5/16-OD tubing may be used in the suction line of systems where the top of the tank is below the level of the oil pump. Copper tubing shall have 0.035-inch nominal and 0.032-inch minimum wall thicknesses.
- (e) Oil supply and return lines shall be rigidly secured in place and protected from injury and shall be protected against corrosion. All new oil supply and return lines in direct contact with concrete or earth shall be enclosed with a continuous non-metallic sleeve that extends out of the concrete or earth a minimum of four inches on each end.

On existing installations, whenever a burner, boiler, furnace or tank is replaced, the oil supply and return line shall either be replaced and enclosed with a continuous sleeve as for new installations or a listed oil safety valve shall be installed at the tank end of the oil supply line in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. All return lines shall be enclosed with a continuous sleeve.

527 CMR 8.00: TRANSPORTATION OF FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS

Section

- 8.01: Purpose and Scope
- 8.02: Definitions
- 8.03: Transportation of Flammable and Combustible Liquids
- 8.04: Permits
- 8.05: Marking and Placarding of Cargo Tanks
- 8.06: Marking and Placarding of Portable Tanks
- 8.07: Cargo Tanks
- 8.08: Double Bulkheads
- 8.09: Accident Damage Protection
- 8.10: Closures For Manholes
- 8.11: Outlets
- 8.12: Static Protection
- 8.13: Lighting
- 8.14: Exhaust System
- 8.15: Fire Extinguishers
- 8.16: Auxiliary Internal Combustion Engines
- 8.17: Auxiliary Electric Generators and Motors
- 8.18: Filling and Discharging Tank Vehicles
- 8.19: Asphalt Tank Vehicles
- 8.20: Transportation by Transfer Tanks
- 8.21: General
- 8.22: Referenced Publications

8.01: Purpose and Scope

- (1) 527 CMR 8.00 shall apply to the transportation of Class II and Class IIIA combustible liquids, by Massachusetts registered motor vehicles, in cargo tanks, portable tanks and transfer tanks by transport vehicles, and flammable liquids in non-bulk packagings not exceeding seven gallons capacity. The intent of 527 CMR 8.00 is to protect the public safety and welfare from the danger of fire due to tank or container leakage of flammable or combustible liquids, and is in addition to any requirements of the U.S. Department of Transportation, (DOT) Title 49 CFR.
- (2) The transportation of flammable liquids shall be in accordance with U.S. Department of Transportation, (DOT) Title 49 CFR.
- (3) All cargo tanks, portable tanks, and transfer tanks, are to be considered full for the purpose of permitting required under 527 CMR 8.00.

8.02: Definitions

- (1) For the purpose of 527 CMR 8.00, the following terms shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them:

Approved. Approved by the Marshal.

Cargo Tank. Any container having a liquid capacity of 119 gallons or more intended primarily for the carriage of flammable or combustible liquids, including appurtenances, reinforcements, fittings, and closures and which:

- (a) is permanently attached to or forms a part of a motor vehicle, or is not permanently attached to a motor vehicle but which by reason of its size, construction or attachment to a motor vehicle is loaded or unloaded without being removed from the motor vehicle; and
- (b) is not fabricated under a DOT specification for portable tanks; and
- (c) does not solely supply fuel for the propulsion of the transport vehicle upon which it is mounted.

Combustible Liquid. Any liquid having a flash point at or above 100°F shall be known as a Class II or Class III Liquid. Combustible liquids shall be divided into the following classifications:



527 CMR: BOARD OF FIRE PREVENTION REGULATIONS

8.02: continued

Class II: Liquids having flash points at or above 100°F and below 140°F.

Class IIIA: Liquids having a flash point at or above 140°F and below 200°F.

Compartment. A liquid-tight division of a cargo tank.

Department. Department of Fire Services or Department of State Police.

Flammable Liquid. Any liquid having a flash point below 100°F (38°C) and having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 psia at 100°F.

Marshal. The State Fire Marshal.

Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL). An organization which tests for safety and lists, labels or accepts equipment or materials and which meets the criteria in 527 CMR 49.00: *Appendix C*.

Person. Any person, firm or corporation.

Portable Tank. Any container designed primarily to be loaded onto, or on, or temporarily attached to a transport vehicle and equipped with skids, mountings, or accessories to facilitate handling of the tank by mechanical means.

Tank Semi-Trailer. Any vehicle, with or without auxiliary motive power, equipped with a cargo tank mounted thereon or built as an integral part thereof, and used for the transportation of flammable or combustible liquids, and so constructed that, when drawn by a tractor by means of a fifth wheel connection, some part of its load and weight rests upon the towing vehicle.

Tank Truck. Any single self-propelled motor vehicle equipped with a cargo tank mounted thereon, and used for the transportation of flammable or combustible liquids.

Tank Vehicle. Any tank truck or tractor and tank semi-trailer combination equipped with a cargo tank mounted thereon or built as an integral part thereof, used for the transportation of flammable or combustible liquids.

Tractor. A self-propelled motor vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry a load other than a part of the weight of the vehicle and load so drawn.

Transfer Tank. Any container having a liquid capacity of less than 119 gallons into which combustible liquids are loaded, and drawn out by means of a pump assembly.

Transport Vehicle. Any vehicle such as an automobile, van, truck, tractor or semi-trailer, or any combination thereof, propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used upon the highways in the transportation of passengers and property.

Unattended. Any transport vehicle parked without the driver present for more than four hours.

8.03: Transportation of Flammable and Combustible Liquids

(1) No person shall transport by cargo tank or transport vehicle, any combustible liquid within the Commonwealth unless such liquid is transported in accordance with the requirements of 527 CMR 8.00. No person shall transport by cargo tank or transport vehicle, any flammable liquid unless such liquid is transported in accordance with U.S. DOT, Title 49 CFR.

(2) Transport vehicles used in the transportation of flammable or combustible liquids as herein provided for shall be subject to inspection by any member of the Department, the head of the fire department or his designee.

10.13: continued

Exception: Temporary deviation from the specifics of the approved seating diagram shall be permitted provided the occupant load is not increased and the intent of 527 CMR 10.17 is maintained.

(c) Exit Announcements. The owner or operator of any business or activity located in any A-1, A-2, or A-3 occupancy, which features a performance before an audience shall, prior to the start of such performance, make an audible announcement that notifies occupants of the location of the exits to be used in case of a fire or other emergency. For the purposes of 527 CMR 10.13(2)(c), a performance shall be defined as any form of entertainment by live appearance, or by video, audio or recorded means.

Such announcement may be made in person or by recorded communication and shall be communicated in such a reasonable manner to assure that all persons in attendance are aware of the location of the exits. Owners or operators of assemblies involving video or cinema presentations may use such video or cinematic medium to communicate such audible announcement or projected image. Such announcement or projected image shall include the location of egress routes or areas of rescue assistance for use by persons with disabilities.

In addition to the audible announcements required by 527 CMR 10.13(2)(c), if any written program, playbill or similar document is distributed prior to each program or performance, such document shall include a diagram of the location of all egress routes and areas of rescue assistance for use by persons with disabilities.

(d) Designation of a Crowd Manager.

1. As of March 1, 2011, the owner or operator of nightclub, dance hall, discotheque or bar, with an occupant load of 100 persons or more shall designate one crowd manager, for every 250 occupants, or portion thereof based upon the Certificate of Inspection issued under 780 CMR. The crowd manager(s) shall be present within the facility during all hours that the facility is open to patrons.

2. For the purposes of 527 CMR 10.13(2)(d), a nightclub, dancehall, discotheque or bar shall be defined as:

- a. any facility classified as an A-2 or A-3 use group under 780 CMR, The State Building Code, which is principally designed or used as a nightclub, dance hall, discotheque or bar; or
- b. any facility that features entertainment by live band or recorded music generating above normal sound levels and has a specific area designated for dancing.

3. The requirements of 527 CMR 10.13(2)(d) shall not apply to:

- a. a temporary structure erected at the same location for no more than ten days in any calendar year; or
- b. a facility that features fixed seating, such as a theatre, auditorium, concert hall or similar place of assembly; or
- c. A facility used for organized private function where:
  - i. each guest has a seat and a table for dining purposes;
  - ii. attendance for each event is limited by pre-arrangement between the facility operator and the private event organizers; and
  - iii. the legal capacity of the facility provides not less than 15 square feet (net) per occupant.

4. A crowd manager shall be at least 21 years of age, shall be the owner or operator of the business or under the direct control and supervision of said owner or operator and shall be responsible for the following:

- a. maintaining clear paths of egress, assuring that the facility does not exceed its occupant load limit, initiating a fire alarm if necessary, directing occupants to exits; and
- b. assuring general fire and life safety awareness of employees and occupants, including assuring that exit announcements are made in accordance with 527 CMR 10.13(2)(c); and
- c. accurately completing the safety plan checklist required by 527 CMR 10.13(2)(e).

5. A crowd manager shall be knowledgeable about the responsibilities required in 527 CMR 10.13(2)(d) and (e). The Marshal shall develop training materials and a reasonable method to confirm, on a three-year basis, that a crowd manager has completed training about the crowd manager's responsibilities under 527 CMR 10.00.



10.13: continued

(e) Fire and Building Safety Checklist. As of March 1, 2011 the crowd manager shall be responsible for the completion of the Fire & Building Safety Checklist, as prescribed by the Marshal, on each day of operation prior to opening the facility to patrons. This checklist shall include, but not be limited to, the routine safety check of existing fire protection systems, fire extinguishers, signage, interior finish, exits, unobstructed egress, crowd control procedures and building occupancy limits. The original completed checklists shall be kept on the premises for at least one year and shall be subject to inspection by the head of the fire department, the Marshal or their designee.

(3) Special Residential Use Group.

(a) Evacuation Plan. The administration of every facility shall have in effect and available to all supervisory personnel written copies of a plan for the protection of all persons in the event of fire and for their evacuation to areas of refuge and from the building when necessary. The plan shall include special staff actions including fire protection procedures needed to ensure the safety of any resident and shall be amended or revised upon admission to the home of any resident with unusual needs. All employees shall be periodically instructed and kept informed in respect to their duties and responsibilities under the plan. Such instruction shall be reviewed by the staff at least every two months. A copy of the plan shall be readily available at all times within the facility.

(b) Resident Training. All residents capable of assisting in their evacuations shall be trained in the proper actions to take in the event of a fire. The training shall include actions to take if the primary escape route is blocked. If the resident is being given rehabilitation, training in fire prevention and actions to take in the event of a fire shall be a part of the rehabilitation training program. Residents shall be trained to assist each other in case of fire to the extent their physical and mental abilities permit them to do so without additional personal risk.

(c) Fire Exit Drills. Fire exit drills shall be conducted at least six times per year, two times a year on each shift. Twelve drills shall be conducted in the first year of operation. The drills are not required to be unannounced.

(d) Evacuation. Fire exit drills shall involve the actual evacuation of all residents to a selected assembly point and shall provide residents with experience in exiting through all required exits. All credited exits shall be used during fire drills.

Exception: Actual exiting from windows shall not be required to meet the requirements 527 CMR 10.13; opening the window and signaling for help shall be an acceptable alternative.

(4) Use Group I-2 --Incapacitated Care.

(a) Evacuation Plan. The administration of every building of Use Group I-2 shall have in effect and available to all supervisory personnel written copies of a plan for the protection of all persons in the event of fire and for their evacuation to areas of refuge and from the building when necessary. All employees shall be periodically instructed and kept informed with respect to their duties under the plan. A copy of the plan shall be readily available at all times in the telephone operators position or at the security center.

(b) Bed Mobility. Every bed intended for use by health care occupants shall be easily movable under conditions of evacuation and shall be equipped with the type and size of casters to allow easy mobility, especially over elements of the structure such as expansion plates and elevator thresholds.

Exception: Beds intended for use in areas limited to patients such as convalescent, self-care, or mental health patients.

(c) Fire Exit Drills. Fire exit drills in buildings of Use Group I-2 shall include the transmission of a fire alarm signal and simulation of emergency fire conditions except that the movement of infirm or bed-ridden patients to safe areas or to the exterior of the building shall not be required. Drills shall be conducted quarterly on each shift to familiarize facility personnel with signals and emergency action required under varied conditions. At least 12 drills shall be held every year. When drills are conducted between 9:00 p.m. (2100 hours) and 6:00 a.m. (0600 hours), a coded announcement shall be permitted instead of audible alarms.

(d) Records. A record of all fire exit drills shall be kept on the premises and persons in charge of such occupancies shall file written reports at least twice a year with the head of the fire department giving the information listed in 527 CMR 10.09(4)(a).

(e) Employee Training. Employees shall be instructed in life safety procedures and devices.



## 13.04: continued

(2) Storage By Permit: In accordance with the provisions of M.G.L. c. 148 § 13, the Board hereby prescribes the following quantities of explosive materials that shall be exempt from License, and Registration, and may be kept, or stored in a building or other structure provided a permit has been obtained from the head of the local fire department;

- (a) Small Arms Ammunition: Private Use. Small arms ammunition in amounts over that specified in 527 CMR 13.04(1), that do not exceed 100,000 total rounds at any one time, may be kept for private use provided none of the individual limitations listed below are exceeded.
  - 1. 10,001 to 30,000 rounds of rim fire ammunition.
  - 2. 10,001 to 50,000 rounds of center fire ammunition not to include shotgun ammunition.
  - 3. 10,001 to 50,000 rounds of shotgun ammunition not to include center fire ammunition.
- (b) Small Arms Ammunition: Commercial Use. Not to exceed 200,000 rounds in any combination.
- (c) Small Arms Ammunition Primers: Private Use  
Not to exceed 10,000 Small Arms Ammunition Primers.
- (d) Small Arms Ammunition Primers: Commercial Use  
Not to exceed 100,000 Small Arms Ammunition Primers.
- (e) Smokeless Propellants: Private Use
  - 1. Not to exceed 48 pounds Smokeless Propellants.
  - 2. Persons under 18 years of age may not keep or store Smokeless Propellants.
  - 3. The head of the local fire department may limit the quantity of smokeless propellants stored by permit to as low as two pounds if such propellant shall be stored in a multiple family dwelling or a building of public access.
- (f) Smokeless Propellants: Commercial Use  
Not to exceed 100 pounds smokeless propellant.
- (g) Black Powder: Private Use
  - 1. Not to exceed five pounds of black powder.
  - 2. Persons under 18 years of age may not keep or store black powder.
  - 3. The head of the local fire department may limit the quantity of black powder stored by permit to as low as two pounds if such black powder shall be stored in a multiple family dwelling or a building of public access.
- (h) Black Powder: Commercial Use
  - 1. Not to exceed 50 pounds of black powder.
  - 2. Commercial Use shall include storage by persons holding a certificate of competency issued by the Marshal pursuant to 527 CMR 22.00.

(3) Local and State Requirements for Buildings or Structures Used To Keep, Store or Manufacture Explosive Materials:

- (a) In accordance with the provisions of M.G.L. c. 148, §13, all quantities of explosive materials not exempted or allowed by permit shall require a license, granted by the local licensing authority, and a registration, to be kept, or stored in a building or other structure.
- (b) In addition to the local requirements required by 527 CMR 13.04(3)(a), as of January 1, 2003, no magazine, building or structure shall be used for the manufacturing or storage of explosive materials without a permit issued by the Marshal in accordance with the provisions of M.G.L. c. 148, § 12. For the purposes of 527 CMR 13.04(3)(b) the term "explosive materials" shall be defined as "Explosive" as defined in 527 CMR 13.03.
  - 1. Permits for the manufacture of explosive materials shall be obtained from the Marshal in accordance with 527 CMR 13.04(5) and 527 CMR 13.10
  - 2. Permits for the storage of explosive materials in any magazine, building or structure shall be obtained from the marshal by the owner of said magazine, building or structure. The application for said permit shall contain the location of the subject magazine building or structure, the nature and quantity of explosives materials to be stored, and the capacity and specifications of the storage and any other information as prescribed by the Marshal in said application.
  - 3. No permit or renewal thereof shall be issued by the Marshal under 527 CMR 13.04(3)(b) until the owner of said magazine, building or structure provides proof that the owner has met all requirements required by State and Federal law or regulation.
  - 4. The Marshal may suspend or revoke a permit issued under 527 CMR 13.04(3)(b) if the marshal has reason to believe that the permit holder has violated the provisions of 527 CMR 13.00, or any law or other regulation related thereto.

13.04: continued

5. Any person who has applied for or has been issued such a permit or a renewal thereof by the marshal, under 527 CMR 13.04(3)(b), shall be deemed to have consented to periodic administrative inspections by the Marshal or his designees of any building, structure, magazine or facility used to store or manufacture such explosive materials and all records relating thereto.

6. Any owner who has been issued a permit under 527 CMR 13.04(3)(b) shall notify the Marshal immediately of the sale or transfer of a magazine, building or structure. The owner shall remove the permit number from the magazine, building or structure upon sale or transfer. The transferee shall immediately apply for a new permit for the magazine, building or structure in accordance with 527 CMR 13.04(3)(b).

(4) Additional Requirements Permitted and Exempt Explosive Material: Storage and transportation of explosive material shall be subject to all additional applicable transportation and storage requirements of 527 CMR 13.00.

(5) Manufacture of explosives: A permit for the Manufacture of Explosive Material shall be obtained from the Marshal. Applicants for a permit to Manufacture Explosives shall submit proof of license to manufacture explosives issued in accordance with 27 CFR Part 55, and a license and registration to keep, store, manufacture or sell explosive material issued in accordance with M.G.L. c. 148, § 13.

(6) Transportation of Explosive Material: Interstate transportation of explosive material not exempted by 527 CMR 13.01, shall require a permit to be issued by the State Fire Marshal subject to 527 CMR 13.06.

(7) Storage of Explosive Materials: No person shall keep, store, mix, manufacture, use, handle, or sell explosive material except in accordance with 527 CMR 13.00.

(a) explosives materials kept or stored for use on a job site shall be in magazines approved in accordance with the provisions of 527 CMR 13.05.

(b) a permit from the head of the local fire department or the Marshal shall be required for the storage of explosives not specifically covered by 527 CMR 13.00.

(c) all such permits for the storage of explosives referred to in 527 CMR 13.00 shall remain in effect for a minimum period of one year and may be renewed annually, thereafter, unless suspended or revoked for cause by the head of the local fire department or the Marshal. Such permits shall be obtained from the head of the fire department having jurisdiction in the city or town where the material is to be stored, or the Marshal in all other jurisdictions.

(8) Exemption: From Aggregate Capacity of a License. Explosive material classified Division 1.5 and 1.6 shall not be regulated as an explosive in determining capacities subject to license requirements of M.G.L. c. 148, § 13 or 527 CMR 13.00.

(9) Certificate of Competency [Blaster's License]: No person shall conduct blasting operations unless they possess a Certificate of Competency [Blaster's License] granted by the State Fire Marshal.

Any person desiring a Certificate of Competency shall make application in writing to the Marshal, be 21 years of age or older, and shall submit to such examination and test as the Marshal may prescribe. The certificate, when issued, shall remain in effect for a period of two years unless suspended or revoked by the Marshal.

(10) Explosives Users Certificate [Own and Possess Certificate]: No person or firm shall use explosives unless they possess an Explosives Users Certificate [Own and Possess Certificate] granted by the Marshal.

(a) Application for an Explosives Users Certificate shall be made to the Marshal and shall include the following:

1. Evidence of valid liability insurance coverage in the form of a certificate issued by the insurance agency to the Marshal's Office listing the name and claims representative, providing general liability in the amount of \$1,000,000 per occurrence and \$1,000,000 aggregate coverage. A 30 day cancellation notice to the Marshal shall be a condition of the policy.

# 527 CMR: BOARD OF FIRE PREVENTION REGULATIONS

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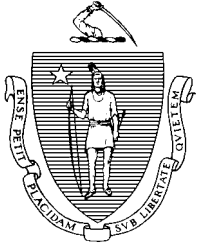
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GOVERNOR

TIMOTHY P. MURRAY  
LT. GOVERNOR

MARY ELIZABETH HEFFERNAN  
SECRETARY

*The Commonwealth of Massachusetts*  
*Executive Office of Public Safety and Security*  
*Department of Fire Services*

*P.O. Box 1025 ~ State Road*

*Stow, Massachusetts 01775*

*(978) 567~3100 Fax: (978) 567~3121*

*www.mass.gov/dfs*



STEPHEN D. COAN  
STATE FIRE MARSHAL

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Heads of Fire Departments

**FROM:** Stephen D. Coan  
State Fire Marshal

**DATE:** December 1, 2010

**SUBJECT:** **Complaints on Hood Cleaning Work pursuant to 527 CMR 11.8.8**

---

Since the passage of the hood cleaning regulation, 527 CMR 11.00, our office has worked tirelessly to educate, advise, and test members of the restaurant hood cleaning industry on the regulation and its requirements. However, our office continues to receive numerous complaints concerning both the sufficiency of the work being performed, the licensure of hood cleaners, and certain unique compliance issues.

Accordingly, pursuant to 527 CMR 11.8.8, we have developed a complaint form for your use, a copy of which is attached. We request that you fill out the complaint form, and forward the same to the Licensing Desk by fax (978) 567-3199 or email at [Lydia.Bogar@state.ma.us](mailto:Lydia.Bogar@state.ma.us). This form is intended for use by our office to review the conduct of hood cleaners for possible license suspension purposes. **The fire department should still take any or all compliance actions relative to violations, as necessary.**

As we continue to receive questions regarding the regulation and its requirements, we will post those questions and helpful answers from our staff on our *Frequently Asked Questions* section on the Department of Fire Services website. We recommend that you view this website and hope it will be a useful resource.

If you have any questions, or require assistance, please contact the Code Compliance & Enforcement Unit at (978) 567-3375 or in western Massachusetts at (413) 587-3181.

SDC/lb

*Administrative Services • Division of Fire Safety*  
*Hazardous Materials Response • Massachusetts Firefighting Academy*

**COMPLAINT FORM : COMMERCIAL COOKING OPERATIONS**  
**FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT USE ONLY: Return to DFS, P.O. Box 1025 Stow, MA 01775**

Check all that apply

\*1 Cleaner/Inspector does not hold Certificate of Competency under **527 CMR 11.00**:

Type 1 - Individuals who conduct cleaning or inspection activities for the general public.

☐

Type 2 - "Restricted" to those individuals who actually conduct cleaning activities for commercial cooking operations that they own or operate, or that their employer owns or operates.

☐

Individual's Name:

Location of violation:

Address:

Date of violation:

Contact Information:

**\* NOTIFICATION ONLY TO STATE FIRE MARSHAL - LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENT HAS ALREADY PROCEEDED WITH COMPLIANCE ACTIONS AGAINST THE INDIVIDUAL.**

2 Inspection for Grease Buildup:

Improper recommended inspection for grease buildup by a certified person in accordance with the schedule set forth in **NFPA 96 – Table 11.4**.

☐

3 Failure to affix a service label to the hood following an inspection/cleaning. **527 CMR 11.6.13**.

☐

4 The service label does not meet the requirements of **NFPA 96; 527 CMR 11.6.13** and requirements of the State Fire Marshal.

☐

5 The notification form for non-compliant systems does not meet the requirements of the State Fire Marshal. **527 CMR 11.6.14.1**

☐

6 Failed to notify Local Fire Department within 48 hours of inspection for non-compliance with **527 CMR 11.03, section 11.6.14.1**

☐

7 The record of inspection does not contain the requirements of **527 CMR 11.03, section 11.6.14.2**

☐

8 The record of inspection has not been maintained for 3 yrs by the inspector/cleaner. **527 CMR 11.03, section 11.6.14.2**

☐

Entire exhaust system **was not** inspected for grease buildup; and did not file a non-compliant report with fire department and building owner/operator. This includes hoods, grease removal devices, fans, ducts and other appurtenances. **NFPA 96 11 and 527 CMR 11.03(2), section 11.4**

9

☐

10 No written report provided to the owner that specified areas that were inaccessible or not cleaned. **NFPA 96 11.6.14.2**.

☐

11 Access panels were not present or do not comply with **NFPA 96 7.4.3**

☐

12 Failed to adequately clean the commercial cooking system in accordance with **527 CMR 11 and NFPA 96**.

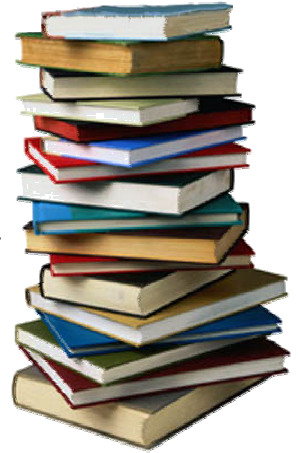
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Please Explain:

**PLEASE SUBMIT ALL DOCUMENTATION, PHOTOS ETC. WITH THIS FORM. INCOMPLETE FORMS AND FORMS WITHOUT DOCUMENTATION WILL BE RETURNED.**

# FIRE PREVENTION 101

This two-day program is designed to give the new or existing fire prevention inspector an overview of their responsibilities, statutory authority and the permitting process. This program is based on NFPA 1031, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner* as well as Chapter 148 of the Massachusetts General Laws and 527 CMR, the State Fire Code. In addition to covering the basic roles and responsibilities of the fire inspector, this course will address legal responsibilities, duties and the writing of notices, orders, and court action.



Course #: 200-000-329 Session A  
Date: February 2 & 16, 2011  
Time: 0900-1600  
Location: Department of Fire Services  
State Road  
Stow, MA 01775

***Please complete a standard DFS / MFA student application or register online at [www.mass.gov/dfs](http://www.mass.gov/dfs).***

**Mail to:** Registrar  
Massachusetts Firefighting Academy  
State Road, P.O. Box 1025, Stow, MA 01775  
(978) 567-3200

**Or Fax to:**  
(978) 567-3229



Department of Fire Services / Division of Fire Safety

**\*\*\* Register Early! \*\*\***



# **FIRE PREVENTION JANUARY SCHEDULE 2011**



## **CMR 10 – CROWD MANAGER AND SHELTERS**

This program will present an overview of 527 CMR 10.00 – Fire Prevention, General Provisions with an emphasis on recent updates (Alcohol Based Rub preparations, Designation of a Crowd Manager, Certain Provisions for Places of Worship and Floor Finishing/Refinishing).

<b>List of Dates</b>	<b>Locations</b>
Course #: 200-000-639-A <b>Date: January 11, 2011</b> Time: 1900-2200 Location: Great Barrington Fire Department	Great Barrington Fire Department 37 State Road, Great Barrington, MA
Course #: 200-000-639-B <b>Date: January 13, 2011</b> Time: 1300-1600 Location: Topsfield Firegrounds	Topsfield Fairgrounds 207 Boston Street (US 1 North), Topsfield, MA
Course #: 200-000-639-C <b>Date: January 18, 2011</b> Time: 1300-1600 Location: Department of Fire Services	Department of Fire Services State Road, Stow, MA
Course #: 200-000-639-D <b>Date: January 18, 2011</b> Time: 1800-2100 Location: Department of Fire Services	Department of Fire Services State Road, Stow, MA
Course #: 200-000-639-F <b>Date: January 20, 2011</b> Time: 1300-1600 Location: Bourne Fire Department	Bourne Fire Department 51 Meeting House Lane, Sagamore Beach, MA
Course #: 200-000-639-E <b>Date: January 25, 2011</b> Time: 1300-1600 Location: South Deerfield	South Deerfield Fire Department 84 Greenfield Road, South Deerfield, MA

***Please complete a standard DFS / MFA student application or register online at  
[www.mass.gov/dfs](http://www.mass.gov/dfs)***

**Mail to:** Registrar  
Massachusetts Firefighting Academy  
State Road, P.O. Box 1025, Stow, MA 01775  
(978) 567-3200

**Or Fax to:**  
(978) 567-3229

## **Training for February: 527 CMR 2 – FIREWORKS**

***(Please wait for the January DFS Briefs at [www.mass.gov/dfs](http://www.mass.gov/dfs) for scheduled dates and times)***



**Department of Fire Services / Division of Fire Safety – Code Enforcement Training**





# Commonwealth of Massachusetts

## Board of Building Regulations & Standards

### Introduction to the 8<sup>th</sup> Edition

Course Number C-058 / 4 Contact Hours Category One

Department of Public Safety and Department of Fire Services will present an introduction to the 8<sup>th</sup> edition to the local building inspectors and fire officials. The presentation will include several topics including but not limited to:

- DPS Website – Online version of the Code and other relevant information
- What's New? – Key differences between the 7<sup>th</sup> and the 8<sup>th</sup> Edition
- Q & A – An open forum to have your questions and concerns addressed.

- ✓ Registration Fee \$10.00
- ✓ Registration begins @ 5:30 p.m.
- ✓ Coffee provided

Please indicate which evening session you will be attending

**\_\_\_\_ Tuesday, January 11, 2011**

**6:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m.**

Department of Fire Services

1 State Road

Stow, MA

**REGISTRATION DEADLINE 1/3/2011**

**\_\_\_\_ Thursday, January 27, 2011**

**6:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m.**

Great Barrington Fire Station

37 State Road

Great Barrington, MA

**REGISTRATION DEADLINE 1/19/2011**

*The Board of Building Regulations and Standards reserve the right to make any date or location change that may become necessary.*

Registrations may be **faxed to 617-248-0813** or emailed to [Kimberly.spencer@state.ma.us](mailto:Kimberly.spencer@state.ma.us) with payment to follow. Confirmation will be emailed or faxed to you.

#### **Checks made payable to Comm. of Mass.**

Return Registration and Payment of \$10.00 to:

Board of Building Regulations and Standards

Attn: Kim Spencer

One Ashburton Place – Room 1301

Boston, MA 02108

#### **Only one name per registration**

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

CITY: \_\_\_\_\_ ST: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

EMAIL: \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Directions**

##### **DFS – Stow – 1 State Road**

##### **FROM ROUTE 495 NORTH:**

Take Route 85 toward Hudson. At the second traffic light, take a left onto Route 85. Take a right onto Broad Street (first street on right next to Tuck's GMC Trucks). At the second set of traffic lights, take a right onto Route 62. Continue straight until Route 62 turns left toward Stow. DO NOT TURN LEFT. Continue straight for approximately five miles and the Academy will be on your left.

##### **FROM ROUTE 495 SOUTH:**

Take Route 62 East (exit 26) into Hudson Center. Continue half way around the rotary and continue on Route 62 East. Continue straight until Route 62 turns left toward Stow. DO NOT TURN LEFT. Continue straight for approximately five miles and the Academy will be on your left.

##### **Great Barrington Fire Station – 37 State Road**

##### **From Massachusetts Turnpike (I-90):**

Leave the Mass. Pike at Exit 2. Turn left onto Route 20/Housatonic Street. Take the Rt-102 W ramp toward Stockbridge/Great Barrington. Slight right onto Rt-102 W/Pleasant St. turn Left onto South St/US 7. 37 State Rd will be on your right.

Chapter 143: Section 99 No state or local inspector who attends such course of instruction shall lose any rights relative to compensation or vacation time.

For Immediate Release: November 29, 2010  
Contact: Jennifer Mieth, (978) 567-3381



### **State Fire Marshal Offers Tips to Keep Warm Keep Safe This Winter**

“This past weekend we had two tragic fires started by improper disposal of fireplace ashes. It was a terrible way to end what should have been a happy holiday weekend,” said State Fire Marshal Stephen D. Coan.

There were 928 fire incidents involving chimneys, fireplaces, and woodstoves in Massachusetts in 2009. These fires were responsible for two civilian deaths, six civilian injuries, 14 firefighter injuries, and resulted in \$3.1 million in property losses. These incidents make up 35% of all fires linked to heating systems.

Two elderly Plymouth residents were overcome by smoke from a fire caused by either the improper lighting or cleaning out of the wood stove in their living room in February, 2009.

It is important to use all heating sources safely. Here is some information on preventing fires from chimneys, or pellet stoves, which burn wood or coal products.

#### **Tips for Safe Use of Wood, Coal and Pellet Stoves**

Before you purchase a heating stove, make sure that it has approval from Underwriter’s Laboratories Inc or another recognized independent testing lab.

#### **Installation**

A building permit needs to be obtained prior to installation of fireplaces, fireplace inserts, wood, coal or pellet burning stoves and must be inspected by the local building inspector prior to their initial use as required by the [Massachusetts State Building Code](#).

- Allow at least 36 inches of clearance around the appliance to prevent combustibles from coming into contact with heat sources.
- Solid fuel heating appliances cannot share a common flue with chimney flues utilized by other solid, fossil, or gas fired appliances.
- A qualified mason should inspect the chimney and flue before the stove is used. Cracks in the flue or mortar joints can allow flames and heated gases to extend into the structure.

#### **Proper Use**

- Most chimney fires occur because of a build-up of creosote, a tarry by-product of burning wood. Have your chimney flue cleaned before each

heating season. Burn only dry, well seasoned, hardwood to reduce creosote accumulation.

- Don't use flammable liquids to start a fire.
- Never leave children unattended near the stove
- Check that the damper is open before lighting the fire. A closed damper will result in an accumulation of smoke and carbon monoxide in the home. Do not close the damper until the fire is out and the embers are cold.
- Use a fireplace screen to prevent flying sparks and embers from falling out on to the floor.
- Install and maintain smoke detectors and carbon monoxide alarms to provide protection for your family.

### **Install Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Alarms**

Install [smoke alarms](#) to warn of a fire, but also have [carbon monoxide \(CO\) alarms](#) in the home to warn about deadly fumes from a faulty furnace, fireplace and oven flue or other venting problem. Problems with heating systems is the #1 source of carbon monoxide in homes. Both types of [alarms](#) are required by law in Massachusetts.

### **More Information**

The Department of Fire Services has a tri-fold flyer on Chimney and Woodstove Safety that can be downloaded from its website at:  
<http://www.mass.gov/keepwarmkeepsafe>.

The [U.S. Fire Administration](#) also has information on fireplace and home fire safety at  
[http://www.usfa.dhs.gov/citizens/home\\_fire\\_prev/heating/fireplace.shtm](http://www.usfa.dhs.gov/citizens/home_fire_prev/heating/fireplace.shtm).



WINTER 2010-2011

## ***Think safety first when heating your home this winter!***

Heating caused more than 14,000 fires over the past five years and is the number two cause of home fires in Massachusetts. Use your home heating system and space heating appliances wisely and responsibly. That's the way to...Keep Warm - Keep Safe.

---

### COVER THE ABCs OF FIRE SAFETY

- Make sure there are working smoke alarms on every level including one outside the bedrooms.
- Test smoke and carbon monoxide alarms monthly and change batteries twice a year, when you change the clocks.
- Hold home fire drills to practice the home escape plan.
- Practice home fire safety and set a good example for the children.

---

### BE CAREFUL WHEN USING FIREPLACES AND SOLID FUEL STOVES

**If you heat your home by burning *solid fuels* (coal, firewood, pellets), be careful before, during and after using these kinds of fuels.**

- Have the chimney professionally cleaned every year.
- Make sure the stove is approved by a national testing agency such as Underwriter's Laboratory (UL).
- Get a building permit before installing a stove.
- Keep anything that can burn three feet away.
- Dispose of the ashes in a **metal** container, with a lid, away from the house, garage and porch.

---

### SPACE HEATERS NEED SPACE

**Fires caused by space heaters are rare but often deadly. If you must use a space heater, do so safely.**

- Do not use space heaters as your #1 heating source.
- Keep anything that can burn three feet away.
- Use only heavy-duty extension cords.
- Always turn off when going to bed or leaving home.
- Portable kerosene heaters are illegal in MA for home use.



DEPARTMENT OF FIRE SERVICES

PO Box 1025, State Road • Stow, Massachusetts 01775 • 978-567-3100 • [www.mass.gov/dfs](http://www.mass.gov/dfs)

---

## MAINTAIN NATURAL GAS EQUIPMENT

**Natural gas is a safe and efficient way to cook, heat our homes and hot water.**

- Have your furnace and hot water heater professionally checked every year.
- Do not use or store gasoline or painting supplies inside where they can be ignited by the pilot light.

**Gas leaks can be dangerous – if you smell something like rotten eggs or you think there might be a leak,**

- Move outdoors.
- Do not smoke or turn on or off electrical switches - sparks can cause an explosion.
- Dial 911 immediately.

---

## MAINTAIN OIL HEATING EQUIPMENT

**Home heating with fuel oil is also safe and efficient.**

- Have your furnace professionally cleaned and checked every year.
- Don't let the tank get completely empty.
- Call for service if the oil burner releases smoke or soot in the house.

---

## CARBON MONOXIDE: THE SILENT KILLER

**Heating equipment is the leading source of carbon monoxide (CO) in the home.**

- Install carbon monoxide alarms on every level of your home.
- Don't use the gas stove or oven for heat.
- Have furnaces and chimneys checked annually by a professional.
- Keep appliance vents and exhaust pipes clear of drifting snow and bushes.

---

## FUEL ASSISTANCE

**For information on fuel assistance, please call the HEATLINE at 1-800-632-8175 (or for Boston only 617-357-6012) or on-line at [www.mass.gov/dhcd](http://www.mass.gov/dhcd).**

***For further information go to:  
[www.mass.gov/keepwarmkeepsafe](http://www.mass.gov/keepwarmkeepsafe)***



---

**KEEP WARM**

---

**KEEP SAFE**



## Each Winter

many residents are injured from exposure in cold water incidents. Skaters and ice fishermen fall through the ice; boaters and canoeists overturn their crafts.

## Heat Escape Lessening Position

If you fall into cold water, get into **HELP** (**Heat Escape Lessening Position**).

Bring your knees to your chest, hold your arms to your sides and clasp your hands, and cover your head if possible to protect your body from heat loss.

**DO NOT try to swim** unless a boat, floating object or the shore is close by. Swimming causes “warm” blood to circulate to your arms and legs, where it cools off quickly and reduces survival time by as much as 35-50%!



HELP



Huddle

# Ice and Cold Water Safety



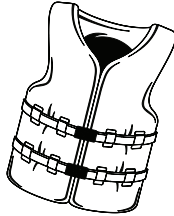
**Stephen D. Coan**  
State Fire Marshal

P.O. Box 1025 - State Road  
Stow, Massachusetts 01775  
978-567-3300  
[www.mass.gov/dfs](http://www.mass.gov/dfs)

## Personal Safety

Always wear a personal floatation device (PFD) when boating, any time of year.

Waterlogged clothing makes it difficult to keep your head above the surface of the water.



## Dress properly.



Clothing that is made from man-made fibers does not protect the wearer for long when wet.

Wool insulates better from the effects of hypothermia when dry or wet. Keep your head covered, 50% of body heat is lost through the head.

## How thick is “safe” ice?

Ice on moving water in rivers, streams and brooks is never safe. The thickness of ice on ponds and lakes depends upon water currents or springs, depth and natural objects such as tree stumps or rocks. Daily changes in temperature cause the ice to expand and contract, which affects its strength. Because of these factors, no one can declare the ice to be absolutely “safe”.

**The only “safe” ice is at a skating arena!**



## What do you do if someone falls through the ice?

**Act quickly and call 911** for help immediately. Make sure properly trained and equipped rescue personnel are alerted to respond.

**DO NOT go out onto the ice.** Many times would-be rescuers become victims themselves.

**Reach, Throw or Row.** Extend a branch, pole or ladder to the victim. Throw them a buoyant object such as a life ring or float tied to a rope. If a boat is nearby row out to the victim or push it toward them.

## How cold is cold water?

Any water that is cooler than normal body temperature (98.6° F) is by definition “cold water”.

Cold water drains away body heat 25 to 30 times faster than air!

Cold water does not have to be icy, it just has to be colder than you are to cause **hypothermia**.

The lower the temperature of the water, the faster the onset of hypothermia.

## What is hypothermia?

Hypothermia is the excessive lowering of body temperature. A drop in core body temperature below 95° F, causes shivering, confusion, loss of muscle strength, and if not treated and reversed hypothermia leads to unconsciousness and death.

Safety experts estimate that half of all drowning victims die from the fatal effects of cold water, not the fatal effects from water-filled lungs!







## Todos los inviernos

muchas personas sufren lesiones por exponerse a las inclemencias del agua fría.

Algunos patinadores y pescadores en el hielo se caen por los agujeros en el hielo; otros que andan en botes y canoas se vuelcan y caen al agua helada.

## Reducir el escape del calor del cuerpo

Si se cae al agua fría, asuma una posición para reducir el escape del calor del cuerpo. En inglés esta posición se llama “Heat Escape Lessening Position” o HELP.

Encoja las rodillas hasta el pecho, apriete los brazos contra el cuerpo y apriete las manos. Si puede cúbrase la cabeza para proteger al cuerpo y evitar la pérdida de calor.

**NO TRATE de nadar** a menos que un bote, un objeto flotante o la costa estén cerca. Cuando nada, la sangre “caliente” circula por los brazos y las piernas donde se enfría rápidamente y, irreduce el tiempo de supervivencia en un 35 ó 50%!



HELP



Huddle

# Cómo Protegerse del Agua Fría y el Hielo



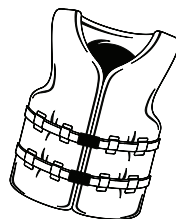
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## Su seguridad personal

Siempre que vaya a pasear en un bote, sea cual sea la época del año, póngase un chaleco salvavidas o PFD (siglas en inglés que significan personal flotation device).



La ropa empapada de agua le dificulta mantener la cabeza por arriba de la superficie del agua.

## Vístase adecuadamente.



Mantenga la cabeza cubierta. El 50% del calor del cuerpo se pierde por la cabeza. La ropa hecha de materiales sintéticos, una vez que se moja, no lo protege a uno por mucho tiempo. La lana, ya sea seca o mojada, lo protege a uno mejor de los efectos de la hipotermia.

## ¿Qué espesor se necesita para que el hielo no sea peligroso?

El hielo sobre el agua en movimiento como en los ríos, arroyos y riachuelos jamás es seguro. El espesor del hielo en lagos y charcas depende de las corrientes de agua o de los manantiales, de la profundidad y la presencia de objetos naturales como cepas de árboles o rocas. Los cambios diarios de temperatura causan que el hielo se expanda y se contraiga, lo que afecta la fuerza del hielo. Debido a estos factores, nadie puede decir que el hielo es absolutamente "seguro".



El único lugar donde el hielo no es peligroso es en el salón de patines.

## ¿Qué se debe hacer si alguien se cae en un agujero en el hielo?

**Actúe rápidamente y llame al 911** para solicitar ayuda inmediata. Asegúrese de alertar a personas debidamente entrenadas en cómo rescatar gente y debidamente equipadas, para que acudan pronto.

### **NO SALGA a caminar sobre el hielo.**

Con frecuencia los que intentan rescatar a otros terminan siendo víctimas también.

**Alcance a la persona, tírele algo de qué agarrarse o reme hacia ella.** Extienda una rama, un palo o una escalera a la víctima. Tírele un objeto que flote, como un salvavidas o una boya, amarrados a una cuerda. Si hay un bote cerca, reme a donde esté la víctima o empuje el bote en esa dirección.

## ¿Cuán fría es el agua "fría"?

Por definición, cualquier agua que esté más fría que la temperatura normal del cuerpo (98.6 grados F.) es agua fría.

El agua fría elimina el calor del cuerpo 25 ó 30 veces más rápido que el aire.

El agua fría no tiene que estar helada. Para causar hipotermia sólo se necesita que esté más fría que su propio cuerpo.

Cuanto más baja esté la temperatura del agua, más rápidamente comienza la hipotermia.

## ¿Qué es hipotermia?

La hipotermia es una baja excesiva de la temperatura del cuerpo. Un descenso en la temperatura base del cuerpo a 95 grados F. causa estremecimiento, confusión, pérdida de fuerza en los músculos. Si no se trata y se para la hipotermia, conduce a la pérdida de conocimiento y a la muerte.

Los expertos en cuestiones de seguridad calculan que la mitad de las personas que mueren ahogadas, mueren debido a los efectos mortales del agua fría y no a los efectos mortales de llenarse los pulmones de agua.



**Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
Department of Fire Services  
Job Posting**

**Contract Compliance Officer**

**Job Information:**

Official Title:	Investigator/Reviewer
Functional Title:	Contract Compliance Officer
Position Type:	Contract
Full-time/Part-Time:	Part-time
Salary Range:	\$22.93
Shift:	varies (part-time 8:00-4:00)
Number of Vacancies:	1
Confidential:	No
City/Town Location:	Stow
Facility Location:	Stow
Region:	Central
Application Deadline:	December 17, 2010

The Division of Fire Safety is a Division of the Department of Fire Services, which is a state agency within the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security. The Contract Compliance Officer will receive its assignments from the Director of the Division of Fire Safety. Code Compliance Officers are responsible for ensuring uniform statewide compliance with the laws and regulations the State Fire Marshal is charged to enforce.

The Division of Fire Safety staffs a desk that is an integral part of the division to provide fire safety information to the fire departments and regulators on a consistent frequency.

The purpose of the desk is to assist the local fire departments, other fire officials and the general public on questions concerning state fire code and public fire safety concerns. They are responsible for dispatch to the nearest compliance officer items such as: explosive related incidents, firework accidents, lost/stolen explosives.

**Duties:**

- ❑ Assist with telephone inquiries from local fire departments, the regulated community, and the general public regarding the Board of Fire Prevention Regulations and the State Fire Marshal regulations.
- ❑ Transfer complaints from the local fire departments and the general public to appropriate compliance officers via the compliance supervisor.

An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. Women, minorities, veterans and people with disabilities are strongly encouraged to apply.

- ❑ Provide a link between compliance officers in the field with the information on file in the office.
- ❑ Develop and coordinate information to be used by compliance officers, local fire departments, and the regulated community.
- ❑ Coordinate reports and information from compliance officers to files and logs in the office.
- ❑ Review aboveground storage tank annual applications prior to acceptance.
- ❑ Review Marine Fueling application prior to acceptance.
- ❑ Other duties as assigned.

**Preferred Qualifications:**

- ❑ Candidate must possess good communication and interpersonal skills.
- ❑ Ability to maintain accurate records.
- ❑ Working knowledge of Massachusetts General Law Chapter 148, the Board of Fire Prevention Regulations (527 CMR), the State Building Code (780 CMR) and the NFPA Standards.
- ❑ Ability to exercise sound judgment.
- ❑ Ability to work independently.
- ❑ Ability to exercise discretion in handling confidential information.

**How to Apply:**

Submit cover letter, resume and application no later than December 17, 2010 to:

Yolanda Rosario, Director of Personnel and Payroll  
 Department of Fire Services  
 P.O. Box 1025 - State Road  
 Stow, MA 01775

Please download application from DFS website [www.mass.gov/dfs](http://www.mass.gov/dfs) and click on DFS employment opportunities.

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